

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 5th April, 1882.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore) of the 1st April states that it would have been a thousand times better even if some Anglo-Indian, an inveterate enemy of the natives, had been appointed a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in place of Raja Shiva Prasád. In that case natives would not have the mortification to see their throats cut by their own countryman. They might well exclaim "Save us from our friends!" We wish that the Raja was convinced that the present Government did not like flattery and obsequiousness. His conduct in the Viceroy's Legislative Council shows that he is not a friend of his country. He has, as it were, sold himself to those men through whose favour he has risen to such honour and dignity from a common schoolmaster. At the time of the repeal of the Press Act he said that that Act was beneficial to the natives. Major Baring lately proposed in the Council that the number of Civilians should be reduced, and that some of the posts which were at present held by Civilians should be given to natives. In regard to this proposal the Raja remarked that the country was really governed by Civilians. Their number should be increased and not diminished, in order that the administration might be still further

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

improved. They were the greatest benefactors of the country, and therefore they should be always kept in good humour. On another occasion he said that educated natives condemned even useful measures of the Government, and that therefore the Government should not refrain from carrying out any measure in deference to their opinion. Does the Raja go to the Council chamber with his shoes on or does he put them off? The whole country is surprised at his conduct, and thinks he probably puts off his shoes when he goes to the Council. Even the *Pioneer* does not approve of his conduct. It is to be regretted that the Government honours such men.

The same paper states that Lord Ripon has administered a good lesson to Sir George Couper.

The appointment of a Native Judge to the Allahabad High Court.

This lesson must have also convinced the *Pioneer* that its prejudiced writings

do not find favour with the present Government. Lord Ripon proposed the appointment of a Native Judge to the Allahabad High Court. The *Pioneer* raised a wild clamour against this scheme, and Sir George Couper quietly sent him an answer to the effect that there was no native in the North-Western Provinces fit for a High Court Judgeship. This answer elicited a very bold rejoinder from Lord Ripon. His Lordship said that if there was really no competent native in the North-Western Provinces, he would endeavour to send an able Native Barrister-at-Law from Calcutta. It is rumoured that Sir George Couper has now sent up the names of some eligible candidates for the post to the Government of India.

Circulation,
750 copies.

The *Reformer* (Lahore) of the 27th March publishes an

A proposal made by a correspondent of the *Reformer* for the establishment of a Hindu College in the Panjab.

article communicated by a teacher employed in a school at Rohtak. The writer regrets to state that the natives do not know how to make the

best use of their money. A mahajan has built a *sarai* at

Delhi at a cost of two lakhs of rupees. Will that *sarai* improve the moral or intellectual condition of the people? The Maharaja of Kashmir lately fed one thousand Brahmins every day for some time at Benares. Moreover, he has established a Sanskrit school there. The money spent on feeding the Brahmins was simply thrown away. As regards the establishment of the Sanskrit school, it would have been better if he had established an Anglo-Sanskrit College on the model of the Aligarh College. The Sanskrit School will only increase the number of Pandits who subsist on alms. The writer suggests that the Hindus of the Panjab should raise money for the establishment of a college of their own. They should make small contributions to the fund on marriage occasions.

The same paper, in noticing the budget for 1882-83, dis-
 The budget for 1882-83. approves of the reduction of the salt tax and the abolition of the cotton import duties. As the salt tax is an indirect tax, it is not felt by the people. There was no necessity to reduce it. The remission of the cotton import duties is very objectionable. The surplus should have been devoted to the abolition of the obnoxious license-tax.

The same paper of the 3rd April refers to a meeting held
 The repeal of the Press Act. at Lahore on the 24th March to offer thanks to the Viceroy for the repeal of the Press Act. The meeting resolved that an address should be sent to the Viceroy thanking him for its repeal.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow) of the 28th March publishes
 Sir George Couper, Bart., and the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces. a picture in which Oudh is represented as a man sitting with irons on his arms and feet, and Sir George Couper, Bart., is represented as departing from the province. The irons are the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces. The following dialogue takes place between them :—

Sir George Couper :—" I depart and leave a name."

Oudh :—" For good or evil ? and leave me thus fettered ?"

Circulation,
524 copies.

The same paper publishes a communicated article, in which

The construction of a clock-tower in honour of Sir George Couper, Bart., from the income of Husainabad.

the writer expresses his concurrence with the *Anwārū-l-Akhbār* in thinking the construction of the clock-tower from the income of Husainabad in honour of Sir George Couper, Bart., to be quite unjustifiable. The construction of the clock-tower is opposed to the terms of the deed of gift executed by King Muhammad Ali Shah. Thousands of poor men and women depend upon the endowment for their support. The construction of the Rais Manzil pressed severely upon them. The cost of the clock-tower will considerably aggravate their distress. Sir George Couper needed no such memorial. He has left lasting memorials in the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces and in his famine administration! It is simply shameful that the income of a charitable endowment should be devoted to the construction of a memorial in honour of an officer.

The editor, in commenting upon the same subject, also condemns the construction of the clock-tower as unjustifiable. The income of the endowment is intended for the support of the poor, and not for the construction of memorials in honour of officers. Even if the establishment of a memorial from the income of Husainabad in honour of Sir George Couper had been justifiable, the memorial should have been of a kind calculated to benefit the poor. However, as regards Babu Brij Bhukhan Lal, he is a very honest, painstaking, and experienced man. He has put a stop to many objectionable things and conducts the management of the endowment in a satisfactory manner.

Circulation,
1,100 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot) of the 28th March states :—

The new Criminal Procedure Code.

The British Government has made many promises to us, but it is difficult to say when it will fulfil them. Some future generation may see them redeemed. A declaration was made in the name of

Her Majesty at the late Imperial Darbar held at Delhi to the effect that no distinction would be made between Europeans and natives. To say nothing of other things, it should be observed that at the time of the passing of the new Criminal Procedure Code the native Members of the Viceroy's Council contended that, like Europeans, natives should be also entitled to apply to the High Court for release in case of an unlawful detention in custody. Lord Ripon sympathized with the proposal, but did not sanction it. Did the mere expression of sympathy by the Viceroy fulfil the promise that no distinction would be made between Europeans and natives? Are the natives outside the pale of human beings? Do they feel no pain when they are imprisoned? The natives are born to hear every evil in the world. They can be unjustly kept in custody. They are excluded from the higher ranks of the public service. They are to pay every tax. They are called niggers. It is our earnest prayer that the Government may look upon natives and Europeans with an eye of equality and fulfil the promises it has made and may make in future. Half of the Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council should be natives, and as much weight should be given to the opinions of native members as to those of Europeans.

The *Vritta Dhára* (published in Maráthi at Dhár) of the 27th March states that the management of the affairs of the whole British

The British Parliament.

Kingdom is in the hands of Parliament. It is to be regretted that complaints are sometimes heard of malpractices on the part of candidates at the time of Parliamentary elections. A great deal of money is spent on such occasions. Moreover, some time ago we saw it stated in newspapers that sometimes some Members of Parliament did not hesitate to take bribes. We do not know how far these things are true. But even the spread of such rumours is very derogatory to Parliament. If the people should ever come to believe that the State affairs are not properly managed by Parliament, great difficulties

Circulation,
125 copies.

are likely to arise. It is the duty of the whole British nation to see that no Member of Parliament commits any improper act.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Sáhas* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 1st April states that the new Native Civil Service is, as it were, a shadow of the Indian Civil Service. It is gilt tin and not solid gold. It is a sop thrown to close the mouth of the natives. High birth is the chief recommendation for admission to the so-called counterfeit Native Civil Service. Education is regarded as a matter of only secondary importance. Since the 2nd March, 1878, five men have been admitted to the new Civil Service. Of these five men only one man now gets Rs. 500 a month, while the pay of the other four ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 288. They are really worse off than even deputy collectors. The latter begin at once with Rs. 300 a month. When the natives are ready to compete for the Civil Service Examination, the Government is not justified in throwing any obstacles in their way. Such an act only shows its partiality towards its own countrymen. When natives raised a loud outcry against the late Government for excluding them from the Civil Service Examination, the Liberal leaders heartily sympathized with them and condemned their exclusion as quite unjustifiable. Now that the Liberals are in power, we hope that they will remove all obstacles and throw open the door of the Indian Civil Service to natives. If our present kind-hearted Viceroy does this, he will always be remembered with gratitude by natives.

Circulation,
84 copies.

The *Ahsanu-l-Akhlár* (Amroha) of the 30th March states that there was formerly an Anglo-vernacular middle school at Amroha. The Local Municipal Committee contributed Rs. 100 and the Government Rs. 95 a month for its support. But some years ago the municipal allowance was reduced to Rs. 50 a month.

and the Government grant was stopped. The result was that the school was reduced to the status of an upper primary school. This has given a severe blow to the cause of education at Amroha. The boys, after completing their education at the local primary school, generally do not go to Moradabad to prosecute their studies, either because their parents cannot afford to pay the cost, or do not like to be separated from them. Moreover, it should be observed that as, according to Government orders, no man who has not passed the middle class examination can obtain a post of Rs. 10 or more under Government, the boys at Amroha have practically been prevented from entering the public service. Amroha is a large town, and an upper primary school is by no means sufficient for its requirements. A high school, teaching up to the entrance standard, or at all events an Anglo-vernacular middle school, should be established there. The Amroha community should either apply to the municipal committee for an increase to the municipal allowance or to the Government for the restoration of the grant-in-aid, or should themselves contribute subscriptions for the purpose. Some persons are under the impression that it was Saiyid Imdád Ali Khán, C.S.I., Deputy Collector, who reduced the municipal grant, and that therefore any attempt at restoring the school to its former footing would be opposed to his wishes. But they are mistaken. He is a great friend of education, and there is no doubt that he would heartily sympathise with any movement for the improvement of the status of the Amroha school. The municipal committee must have reduced the grant to the school because it was not able to afford to pay the full allowance at the time.

The *Bhúrat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 31st March publishes a long article, in which the editor urges that Hindi should be made the court language in the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab in place of Urdu.

Hindi versus Urdu.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Alam* (Gházípur) of the 27th March quotes the letter which appeared in the *Calcutta Statesman* some time ago about the acceptance of illegal presents by European officers from natives, and, in opposition to the remarks made by Mr. Hume and the *Pioneer* in favour of Europeans in connection with the subject, argues that many European officers are corrupt and take bribes in a variety of ways. About fifty years ago nearly all European officers were accustomed to take bribes. In the end the *Waqáya* quotes the despatch which the Grand Vazir of Turkey is said to have sent to the British Consul at Constantinople, which Mr. Grey is said to have read out in the House of Commons on the 29th February, 1852, and in which the Porte made trenchant and abusive strictures upon England.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
430 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 3rd April makes some proposals for the consideration of the Director of Post-offices in India:—(1) Branch post-offices in the interior of the country are at present generally situated in hired buildings which are very insecure. But as, owing to the transfer of money-order business from Government treasuries to postal department and the establishment of postal savings banks, some money is always kept at these branch post-offices, the Government should build strong houses for the accommodation of these post-offices. Each sub-postmaster should be provided with a strong box in which to keep his money. Moreover, a separate peon should be appointed at each branch post-office to guard the money. If the sub-postmaster keeps watch over the money during the night, how can he do his work during the day? (2) As the money-order business and the postal savings bank scheme have greatly increased the work of the men employed in the postal department, the pay of native inspectors, postmasters, sub-

postmasters, clerks, and delivery peons should be increased. In our opinion it is useless to keep highly-paid European Superintendents of post-offices. Educated natives should be appointed in their places on less pay, and the saving effected in this way should be devoted to increasing the pay of other officers. (3) There are at present no chairs or stools at the branch post-offices situated in the interior of the country. Each branch post-office should be supplied with at least two or three stools.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 30th March states that the scale of commission fixed for money orders is not satisfactory. In the first place there are many poor people who are employed away from their homes. They have to remit two or three rupees every month by means of a money-order to their homes for the support of their families. They can ill afford to pay a commission of two annas every month for the money order. Secondly, when a man has to remit Rs. 30 or Rs. 35, he does not generally send one money order for the whole amount, but sends two money orders, one for Rs. 25 and the other for Rs. 5 or Rs. 10, as the case may be, because according to the present scale the commission for a money order of Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 exceeds the commission for two money orders of Rs. 25 and Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 each. The rate of commission should be one anna for a money order for any sum not exceeding Rs. 6-4, and one additional anna for every additional Rs. 6-4.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Musid-i-Am* (Agra) of the 1st April publishes a communicated article, in which the writer makes the following proposals for the consideration of the Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces:—(1) The rate of commission for money orders should be reduced. The present rate of commission exceeds the rate of exchange charged by bankers on the issue of Hundis, and therefore men generally remit large

Some postal reforms proposed by the *Musid-i-Am*.

Circulation,
200 copies.

amounts by means of Hundis. If the rate of commission were reduced, money orders would altogether supersede Hundis. The reduction of the rate would be beneficial to the public and also increase the income of the post-office. (2) The value of a money order is not to exceed Rs. 150, and the same remitter cannot obtain more than four money orders payable to the same person in one day. Obviously these restrictions cause a great deal of unnecessary trouble to the remitter and entail increased work on the post-office. We do not see any harm in issuing a single money order for the full amount. (3) At Agra the money orders are paid only at the district post-office. This is a source of great inconvenience to the public, especially to ignorant and poor persons, as the post-office is situated at a distance of two or three miles from the city. The payee should be able to obtain money from the branch post-office situated near his house. (4) There is generally great delay in the delivery of letters at Agra. Strict orders should be issued to the delivery peons that they should deliver all letters by 1 P. M. at the outside every day. If a man receives a letter at 4 or 5 P. M., he cannot answer it the same day, because the letter-boxes placed at different places in the city are all cleared at 4 30 P. M. At Allahabad the delivery peons distribute all letters by 10 or 11 A. M. Cannot similar arrangements be made at Agra? If the number of delivery peons at Agra is insufficient, it should be increased. It would be a good thing if each delivery peon were supplied with a receipt-book, in which every person to whom a letter was delivered should sign his name and note the time. This book would enable the postal authorities to see whether letters were delivered in time by the peons or not.

LOCAL.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Ālam* (Delhi) of the 1st April, referring to the case of Nawāb Wahid-ud-din, who was charged with killing a Hindu woman (*vide* the Selections for

The case of Nawāb Wahid-ud-din of Delhi, who was charged with killing a Hindu woman.

week ending the 29th March, 1882, page 198), states that the Commissioner of Delhi heard the case on the 29th and 30th March and acquitted the accused.

Circulation,
196 copies.

The alleged misconduct of some European soldiers at Agra and the practice of smoking on the part of municipal employes in the Agra Municipal Office.

The local correspondent of the *Agra Akhbār* of the 28th March complains that, on the 12th March, four European soldiers greatly harassed the people on the Guzri road at Agra and cast bricks at them. The writer also complains that although smoking inside public offices has been prohibited as a precaution against fire, the assistants employed in the municipal office at Agra smoke inside the office.

The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad) of the 3rd April states that dogs are at present being openly killed at Allahabad by sweepers. This causes grief to the Hindu.

(Some time ago Mir Nisār Ali, the late editor of the *Anjuman-i-Panjab*, brought a criminal suit against Munshi Harsukh Rae, the proprietor of the *Koh-i-Nūr*, for defamation. It appears from the late issues of the *Koh-i-Nūr* and the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* that the quarrel has been amicably settled. Munshi Harsukh Rae told Mir Nisar Ali that the articles which had appeared in his paper against the latter had been published by the editor without his knowledge: so he apologised and dismissed the editor. Soon after this the Anjuman-i-Panjab also compelled Mir Nisar Ali to resign the editorship of the Anjuman's paper. In its issue of the 25th March the *Koh-i-Nūr* publishes an article in its editorial columns, which has evidently been written by the proprietor. The writer praises Dr. Leitner for his learning and justice, states that the present status of the Anjuman-i-Panjab and the establishment of the Panjab University are due to his exertions, and apologises to him for the attacks made by the late editor of the *Koh-i-Nūr* against Dr. Leitner, the Panjab University,

and the Anjuman. The *Akhbār-i-Ām* and the *Rahbar-i-Hind* have made some sneering remarks about the proprietor of the *Koh-i-Nūr* for his sudden change of front.)

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>A'ash-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1882. April 1st	1882. April 2nd	132 copies.
2	<i>A'ash-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	March 27th & 31st	March 31st & 3rd	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhs	28th	30th	196 "
4	<i>Ahmed-i-Akhbar</i>	Amrehs	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	30th	April 2nd	84 "
5	<i>A'ash-i-Sikandar</i>	Monadabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhs	25th & 1st	5th	60 "
6	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilwar Ali	April. 30th	2nd	100 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	28th	March 30th	140 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	29th & 1st	April 1st & 4th	1,300 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Chand	April 1st	3rd	126 "
10	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-d-din	March 28th	1st	84 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu & Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	28th & 1st	March 30th & 3rd	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Ajman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	25th	30th	135 copies.
13	<i>Ajman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Nisar Ali	29th	April 3rd	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	<i>Ashraf-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	30th	1st	200 copies.

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	<i>Arya Darpan</i>	Shshjahn pur.	Hindi-Urdu.	Bi-monthly.	Bakhtawar Singh.	March 31st	April 3rd	402 copies.
16	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly.	Mirza Khan	21st & 1st April.	4th	100
17	<i>Blavat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	Weekly	Totā Rām	31st	1st	147
18	<i>Bharat Vilas</i>	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly.	Jamna Dās	Feb. 5th & 15th	"	125
19	<i>Benares Gazette</i>	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Achhata Prasad	April 3rd	4th	...
20	<i>Dab-dab-i-Qasavi</i>	Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	1st	5th	225
21	<i>Dab-dab-i-Sikandari</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammād Husain.	3rd	"	390
22	<i>Dab-dab-i-Mulk</i>	Bhaunpāl,	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	March 28th	3rd	...
23	<i>Gurmukhi Akbar</i>	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	29th	5th	390
24	<i>Gyan Pradeepini Pat-rika.</i>	Ditto	Hindi	Monthly	Nobin Chander Rai,	For April	"	...
25	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu.	Weekly	Umācharan	March 26th	1st	...
26	<i>Harish Chandrika</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Monthly	Damodar Shastri,	For Magh & Phal- gun.	4th	180
27	<i>Jalpur Gazette</i>	Jalpur	Hindi-Urdu.	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	March 29th & 1st April.	2nd & 4th respectively.	188
28	<i>Jalour Akbar</i>	Jalour	Urdu	Bi-monthly.	Wajih-ul-din	March 15th	March 30th	...
29	<i>Jalour-i-Tar</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	" 16th & 1st April.	31st & 4th April, res- pectively.	50
30	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	Jamshedpūr	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	March 26th	" 30th	100

31	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i> , Benares ...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Pandit Chintamani Rao.	...	27th	...	April 3rd	...	350	"
32	<i>Khair Khwadh-i-Alam</i> Delhi ...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Mir Husain	...	April 1st	...	"	...	110	"
33	<i>Khair Khwadh-i-Oudh</i> , Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Khairati Lal	...	March 31st	...	"	...	20	"
34	<i>Khair Khwadh-i-Pan-jab</i> , G u j r a n - w a l a .	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Brij Lal	...	"	...	March 31st	...	600	"
35	<i>Koh-i-Nér</i> ... Lahore ...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Jawwad Ali	...	"	...	"	...	440 copies (in-cluding 60 copies taken by Govt.)	"
36	<i>Mérwâr Gazette</i> ... Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Dás	...	27th	...	"	"
37	<i>Mashr-i-Qaisar</i> ... Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Ghulam Muhammad	...	"	...	"	...	175 copies.	"
38	<i>Mula-i-Nér</i> ... Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nabi Baksh	...	"	...	"	...	37	"
39	<i>Murad-i-Kashmir</i> ... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Shyam Narain	...	For March	...	"	"
40	<i>Miratu-l-Hind</i> ... Ditto ...	Dittq	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	"	...	250	"
41	<i>Mitra Vilas</i> ... Lahore ...	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Mukund Bám	...	"	...	"	...	250	"
42	<i>Musid-i-Am</i> ... Agra ...	Urdu	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Ahmad Khán	...	March 27th	...	"	...	200	"
43	<i>Musqat-i-Tahzib</i> ... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Bihari Lal	...	April 1st	...	"	...	125	"
44	<i>Naiyar-i-Astin</i> ... Moradabad	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Amjid Ali	...	"	...	"	...	162	"
45	<i>Naiyar-i-Hind</i> ... Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-l-Latif	...	March 27th & 3rd April.	...	April, res-pectively.	"
46	<i>Najma-i-Akbar</i> ... Etáwah	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ruhulláh Khan	...	April 1st	...	April 5th	...	150	"
47	<i>Najma-i-Hind</i> ... Moradabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Pratáp Krishna	...	March 30th	...	"	...	130	"
48	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i> ... Agra	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamna Dás	...	"	...	"	...	300	"
49	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i> ... Fatehpur,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ambika Prasad	...	"	...	"	...	99	"
50	<i>Nér Afshan</i> ... Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. E. M. Wherry	...	"	...	"	...	593	"
51	<i>Naru-l-Akbar</i> ... Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Roshan Lal	...	April 1st	...	"	...	131 copies (in-cluding 49 copies taken by Govt.)	"
52	<i>Naru-l-Akbar</i> ... Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	"	...	"	...	255 copies.	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
53	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	.. Daily	Sheo Prasad	1882. March 30th to 5th April	1882. March 30th to 5th April, res- pectively.	620 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
54	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	.. Ditto ..	Ditto	.. Weekly	Sajjad Husain	.. 28th	.. 31st	524 copies.
55	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	.. Patiala	Ditto	.. Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	.. 27th	.. 30th	300 "
56	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	.. Allahabad,	Hindi	.. Ditto	Pandit Dewakinan- dan.	.. April 3rd	.. April 4th	...
57	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette.</i>	Meerut ..	Urdu	.. Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	.. March 28th	.. March 31st	50 "
58	<i>Rakbar-i-Hind</i>	.. Lahore	Ditto	.. Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	.. 27th, 30th, & 3rd April.	.. 30th & 2nd, 5th April res- pectively.	480 "
59	<i>Rafah-i-Am</i>	.. Sialkot	Ditto	.. Weekly	Divan Chand	.. 30th	.. April 3rd	700 "
60	<i>Reformer</i>	.. Lahore	Ditto	.. Ditto	Nobin Chander Rai,	.. 27th & 3rd April.	.. March 31st & 5th April.	750 "
61	<i>Riyazu'l-Akhbar</i>	.. Gorakhpur	Ditto	.. Ditto	Nizam Ahmad	.. April 2nd	.. April 4th	240 "
62	<i>Sabha Kaperthala</i>	.. Kaperthala	Ditto	.. Ditto	Sharfu-l-din	.. 1st	.. 3rd	115 "
63	<i>Sadiq-i-Akhbar</i>	.. Bahawal- pur.	Ditto	.. Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	.. March 30th	.. 2nd	400 "
64	<i>Safar-i-Hind</i>	.. Delhi	Ditto	.. Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das	.. 31st	.. 3rd	250 "
65	<i>Sahas</i>	.. Allahabad,	Bengali	.. Weekly	Rajni Kant Basu	.. April 1st	.. 4th	250 "
66	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudh</i>	.. Udaipur	Hindi	.. Ditto	Banshi Dhar	.. March 27th	.. March 31st	225 "

67	<i>Shamim-i-Allahabad,</i>	Allahabad,	Urdu	.. Ditto	.. Gobind Prasad	.. 28th & 4th April.	.. April 5th	...
68	<i>Satish</i>	.. Cawnpore	Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Heider Ali	.. 28th	.. March 30th	225 "

67	<i>Sham-i-Allahabad</i> , Allahabad, Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Gobind Prasad	...	"	28th & 4th April	5th
68	<i>Shula-i-Tur</i>	...	Ditto	...	Haidar Ali	...	"	28th April.	March 30th	...	225
69	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Cawnpore, Sialkot	Ditto	...	Gyan Chand	...	"	24th, 26th, 28th & 30th.	" 31st & 3rd April.	1,100	"
70	<i>Vrit Dhard</i>	Dhar	...	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	...	"	27th	April 1st	125	"
71	<i>Waqtia-i-Alam</i>	Ghazipur, Urdu	...	Ditto	Siraju-l-din Ahmad,	...	"	"	March 30th	250	"

ALLAHABAD,
The 10th April, 1882. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

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